

The Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP)

Susan Fox

NOAA Coastal Services Center

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NE CZM Partners Workshop
Virginia Beach, Virginia**

NOAA Coastal Services Center

Charleston, South Carolina



*Mission: Linking People,
Information, and Technology
in the Coastal Zone*

New Strategic Focus Areas

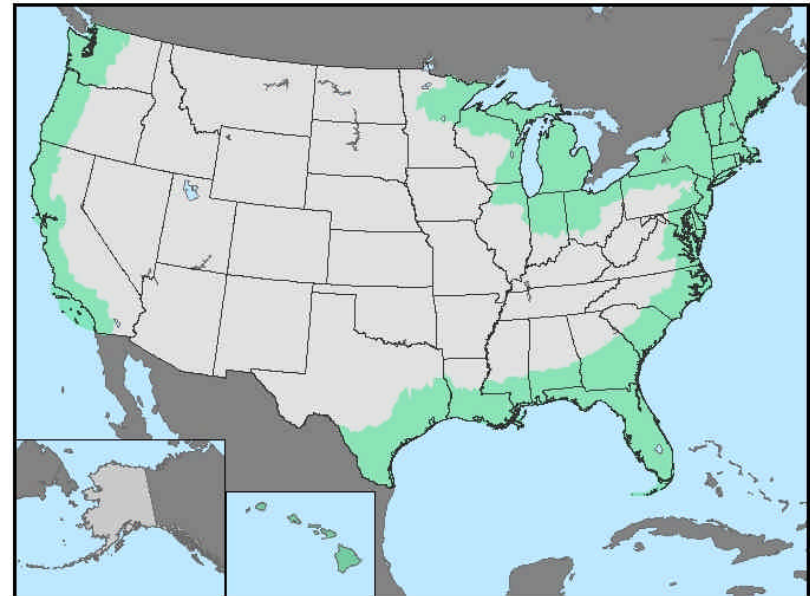
- Coastal Watersheds
- Coastal Hazards
- Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)

Coastal Change Analysis Program

Coastal Land Cover and Land Change

What is C-CAP?

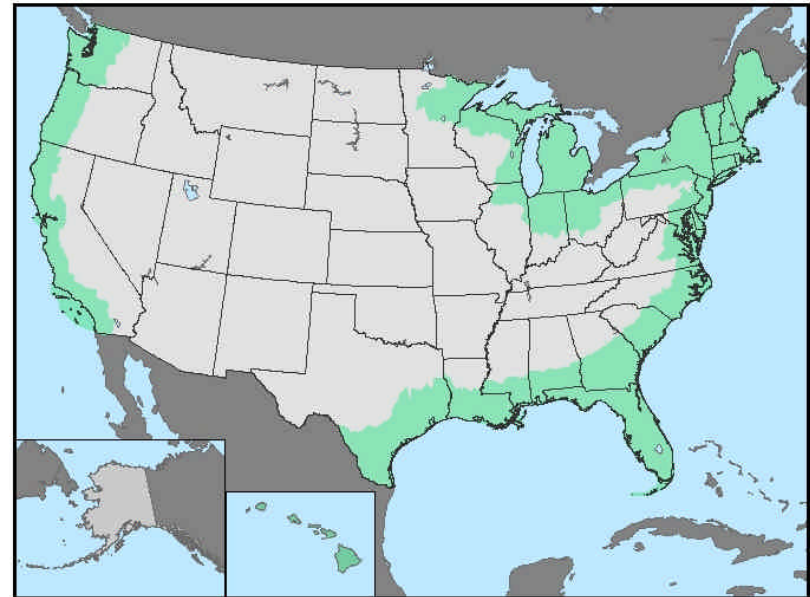
- Linkages between land change and the environment
- Satellite-based map products
- Standardized data and methods
- 5 year repeat mapping cycle



Coastal Change Analysis Program

Coastal Land Cover and Land Change

- Coordinated with multi-agency Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) consortium
- Contributing component of the National Land Cover Database (NLCD)



C-CAP Baseline

Vision: To provide the best possible national land cover data available to those that manage the nation's coasts.

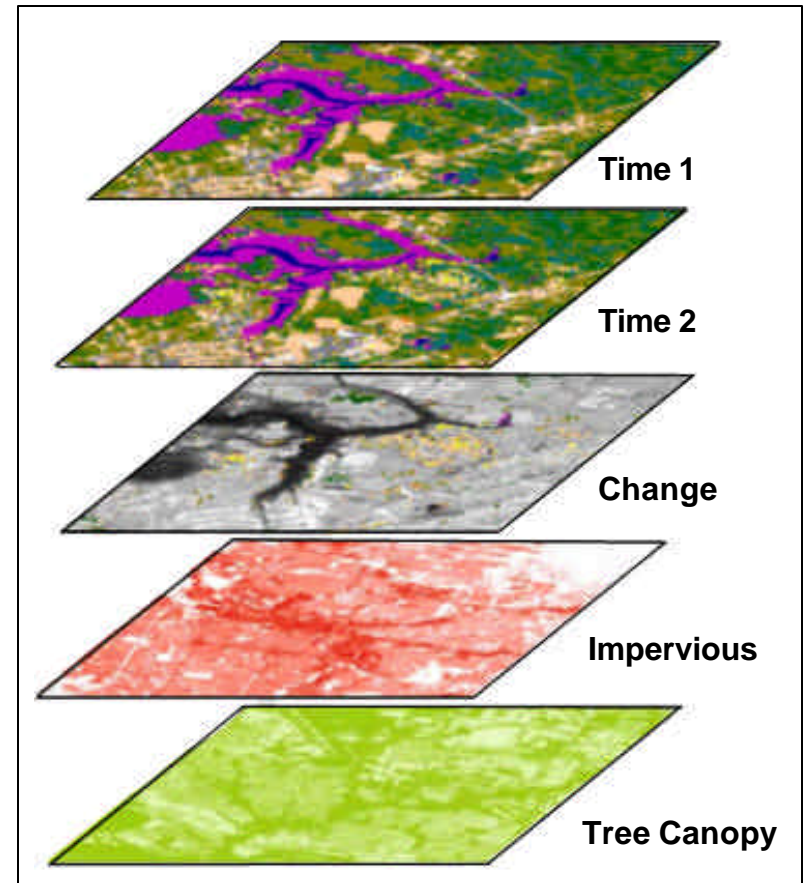
Goals/Objectives:

- Expediently complete national baseline
- Five-year update cycle
- Data available to the public
- State and regional advocacy
- Demonstrate the value of these data
- “Coastal” National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Incorporate higher resolution solutions

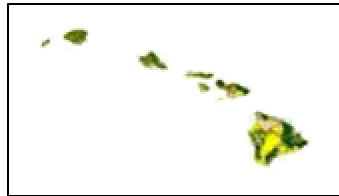
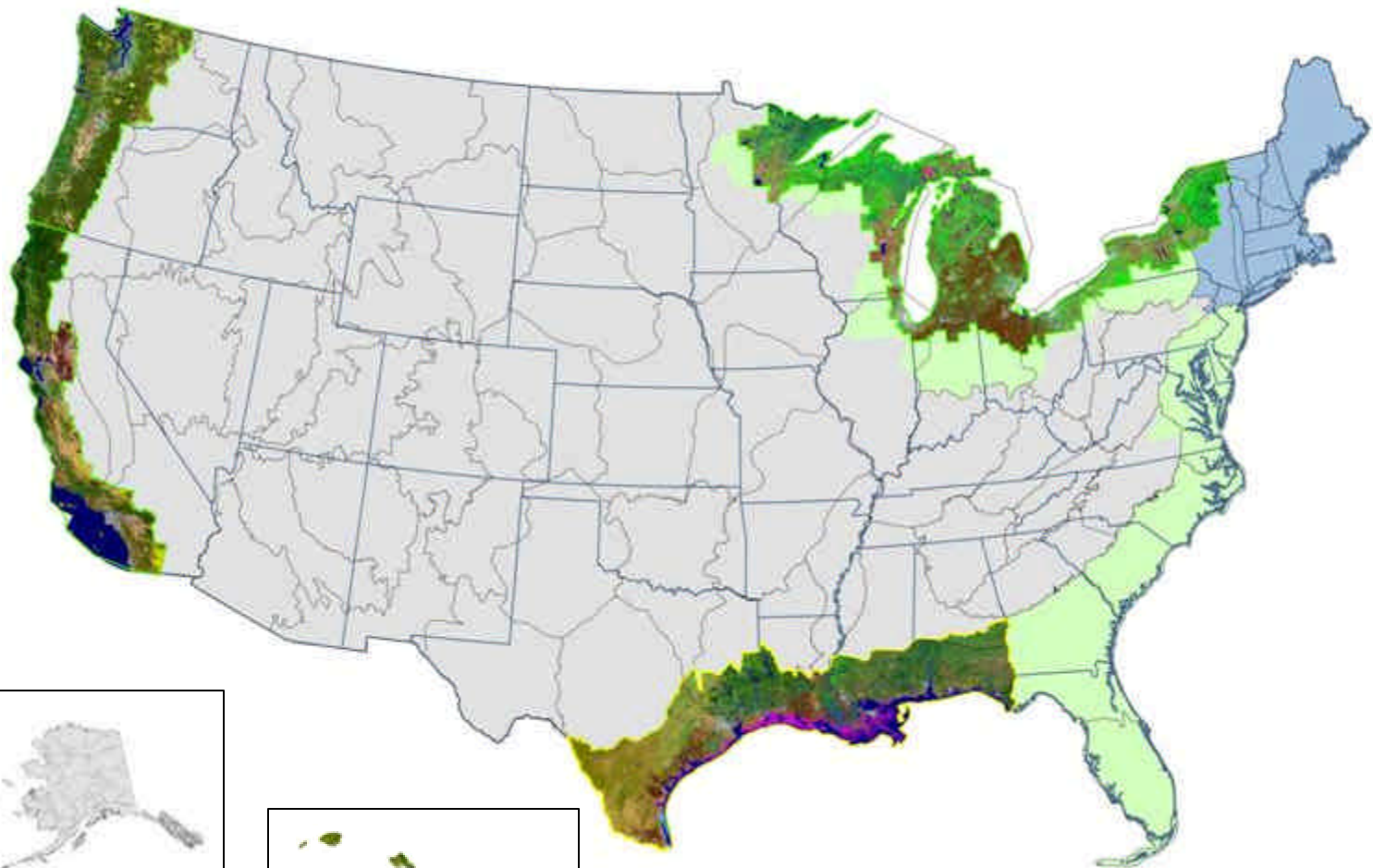
C-CAP Land Cover Products

A digital-map product line




- **Land cover: time 1**
(~ current year)
- **Land cover: time 2**
(~ 5-year retrospective)
- **Retrospective change**
(time 1 - time 2 change)
- **Percent impervious**
- **Percent tree canopy**
- **Metadata**



C-CAP Baseline Status



NOAA Coastal Services Center
LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

-  2004 Contracts
-  2005-2006 Contracts
-  NLCD Mapping Zones

C-CAP Classification Scheme

Developed

- Developed, high intensity
- Developed, medium intensity
- Developed, low intensity
- Developed, open space

Agricultural

- Cultivated crops
- Pasture/hay

Rangeland

- Grassland/herbaceous
- Scrub/shrub

Forest land

- Deciduous forest
- Evergreen forest
- Mixed forest

Barren land

- Barren land
- Unconsolidated shore

Water and submerged land

- Open water
- Palustrine aquatic bed
- Estuarine aquatic bed

Wetlands

Woody wetlands

- Palustrine forested wetland
- Palustrine scrub/shrub wetland
- Estuarine forested wetland
- Estuarine scrub/shrub wetland

Herbaceous wetlands

- Palustrine emergent wetland
- Estuarine emergent wetland

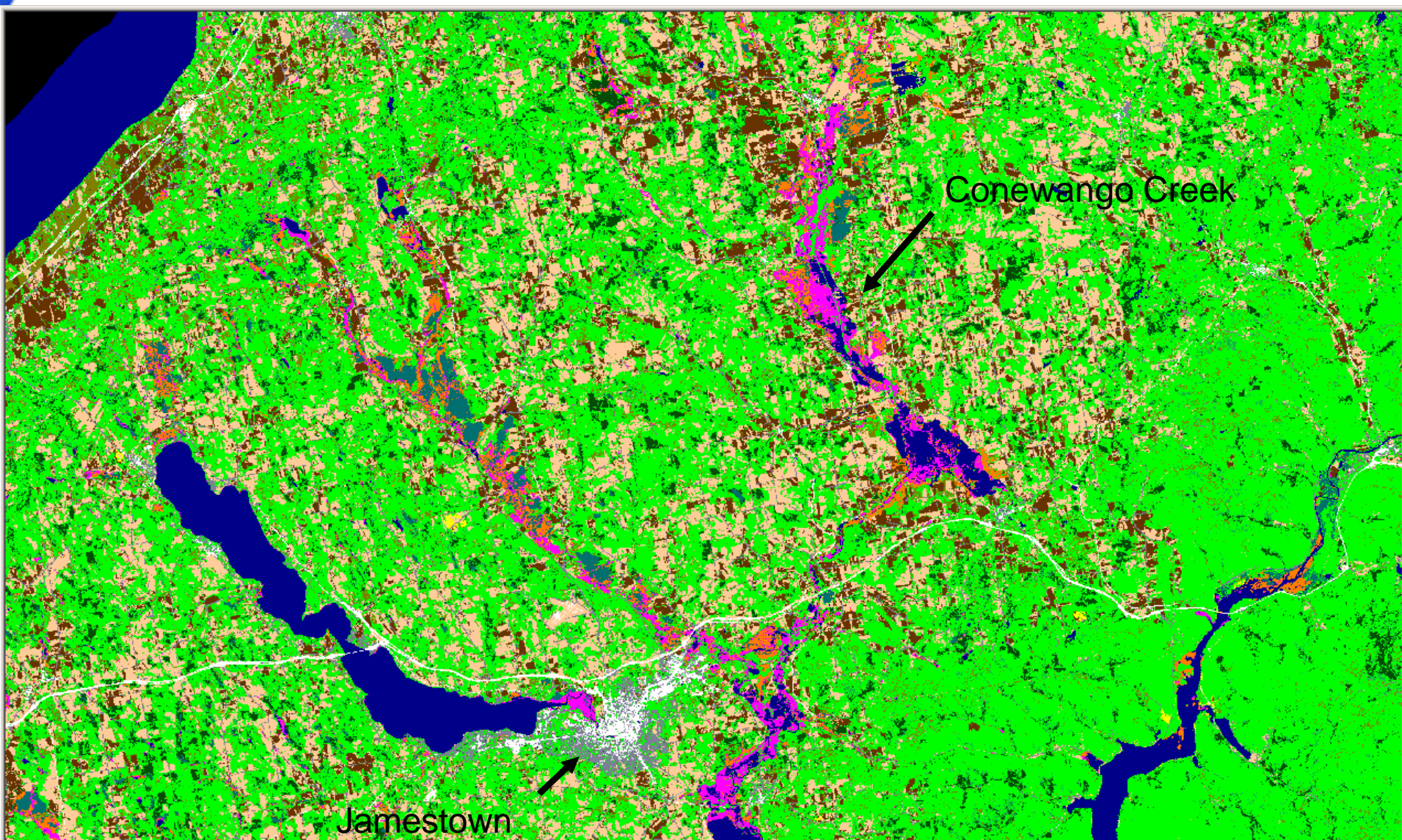
Perennial ice/snow

Tundra/Alaska only classes

- Dwarf scrub*
- Sedge/herbaceous*
- Lichens*
- Moss*

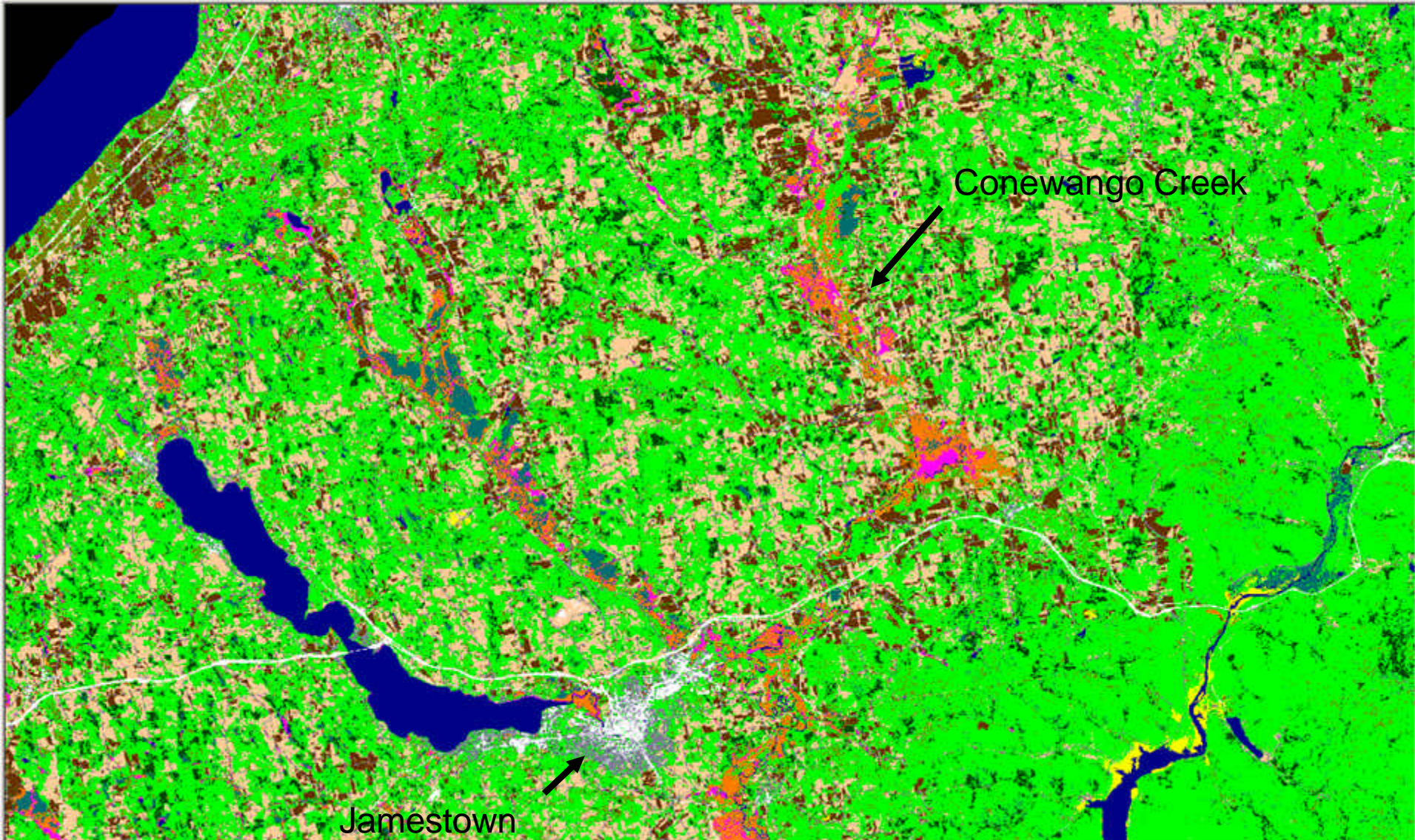
C-CAP Land Cover Products

New York 1996 Land Cover Example



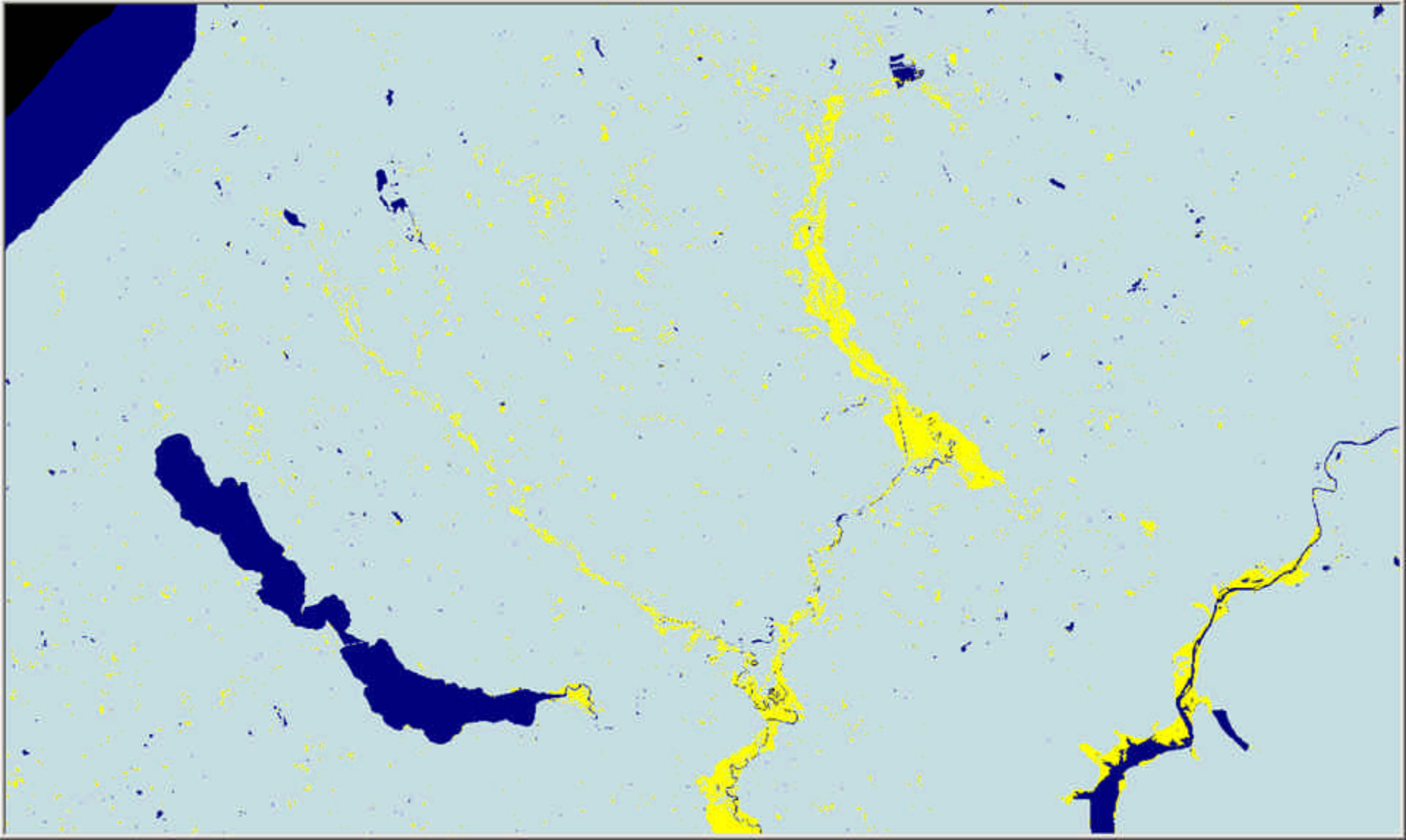
C-CAP Land Cover Products

New York 2001 Land Cover Example



C-CAP Land Cover Products

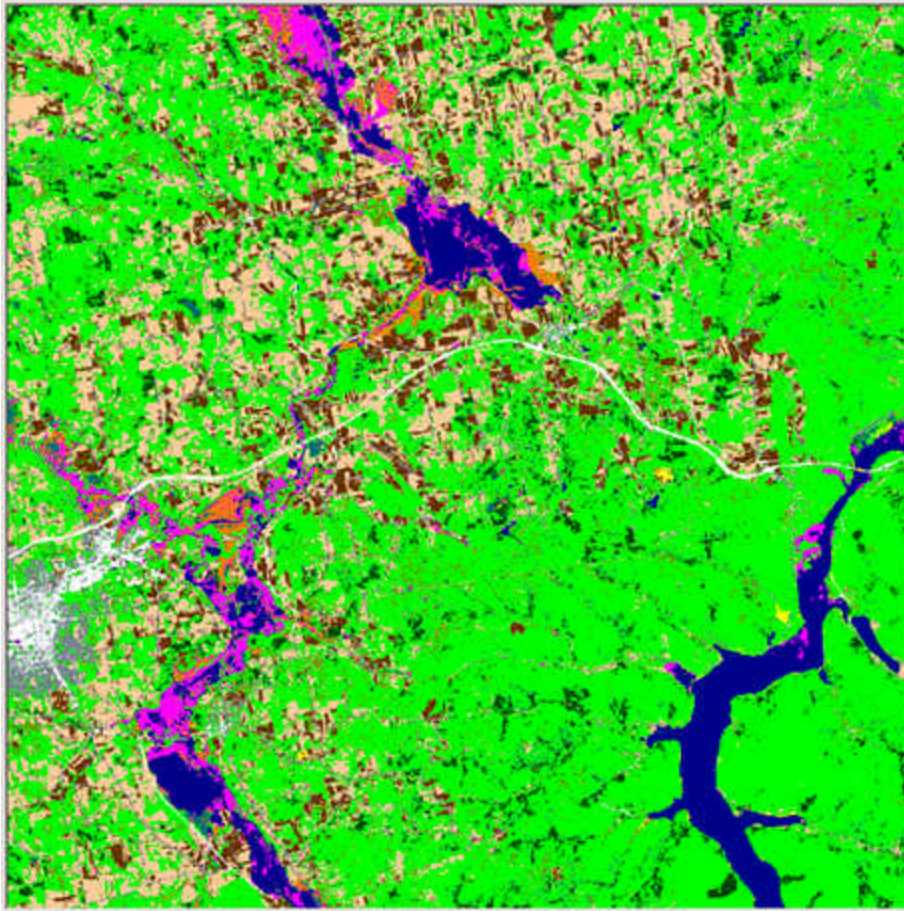
New York Change Detection Example



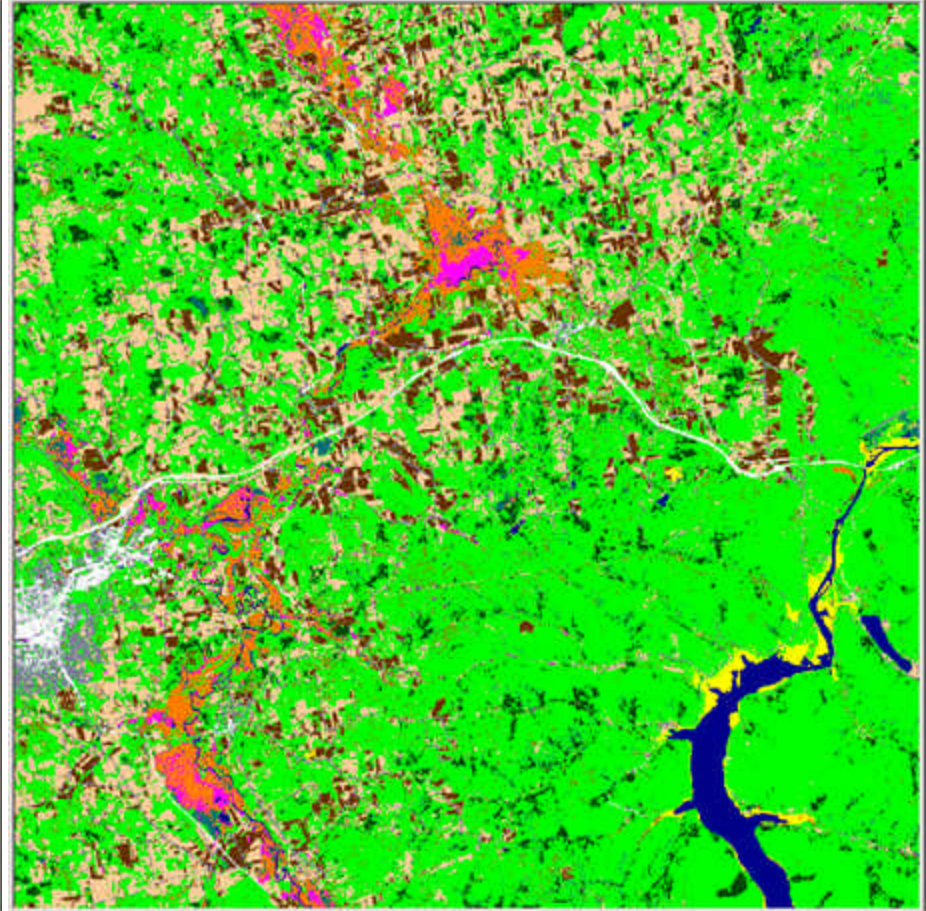
C-CAP Land Cover Products

New York Change Analysis Example

1996



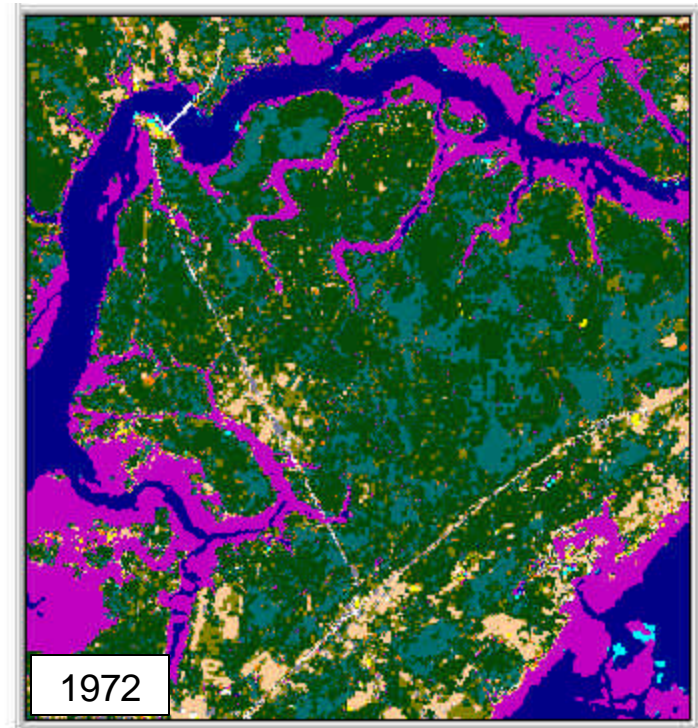
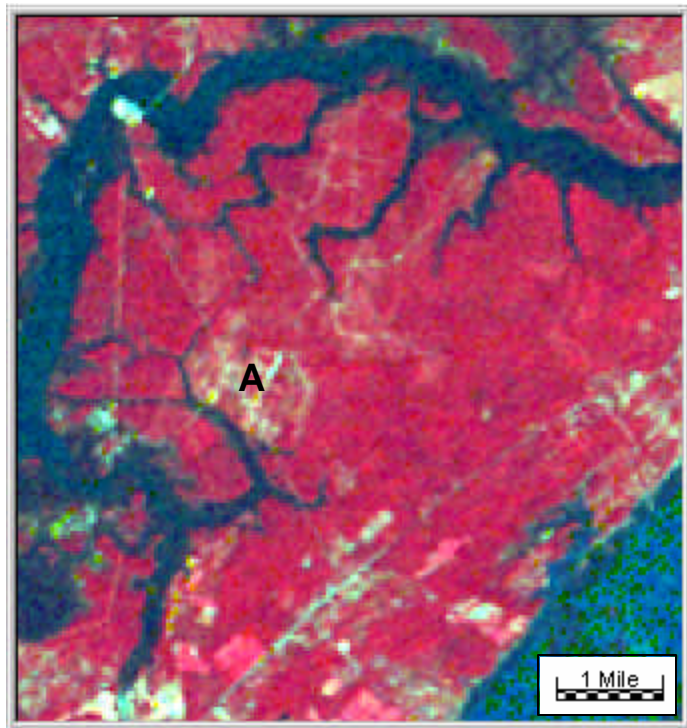
2001



Trend Analysis - Suburban Development

Charleston, SC

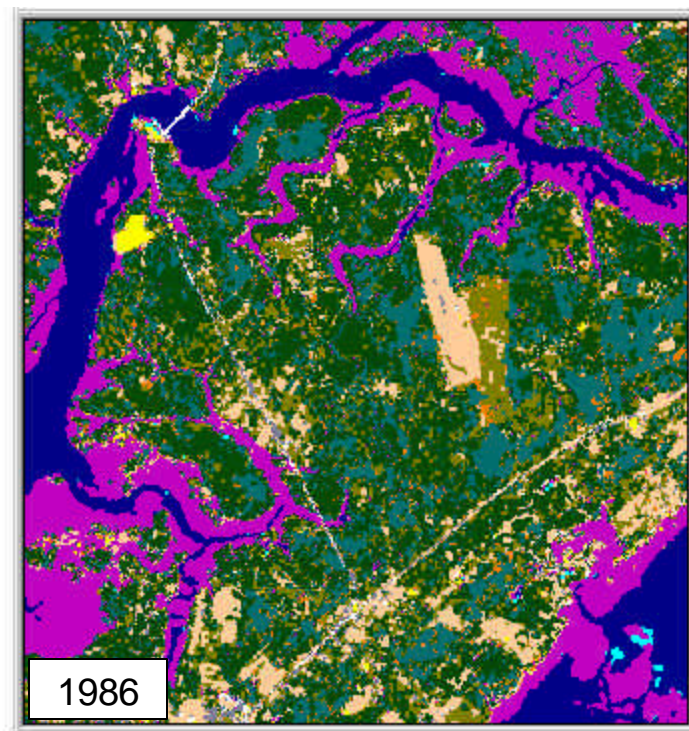
A Small community



Trend Analysis - Suburban Development

Charleston, SC

- A Small community
- B Local airport
- C Shipyard expansion



Trend Analysis - Suburban Development

Charleston, SC

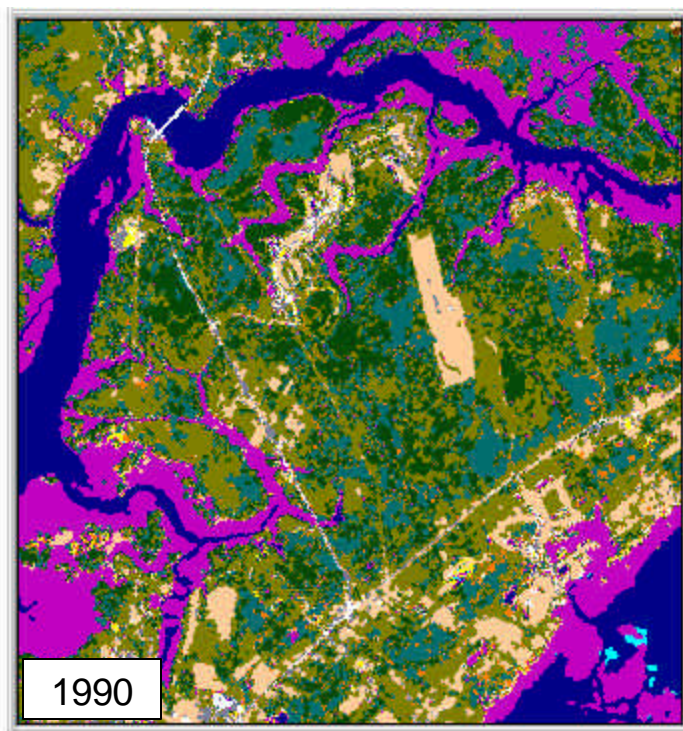
A Small community

B Local airport

C Shipyard

D Residential golf course development

E Residential golf course development

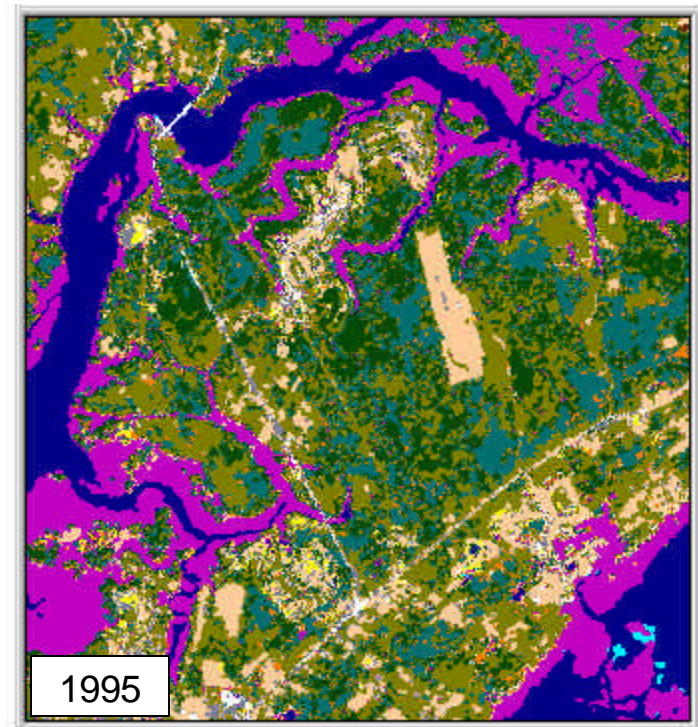
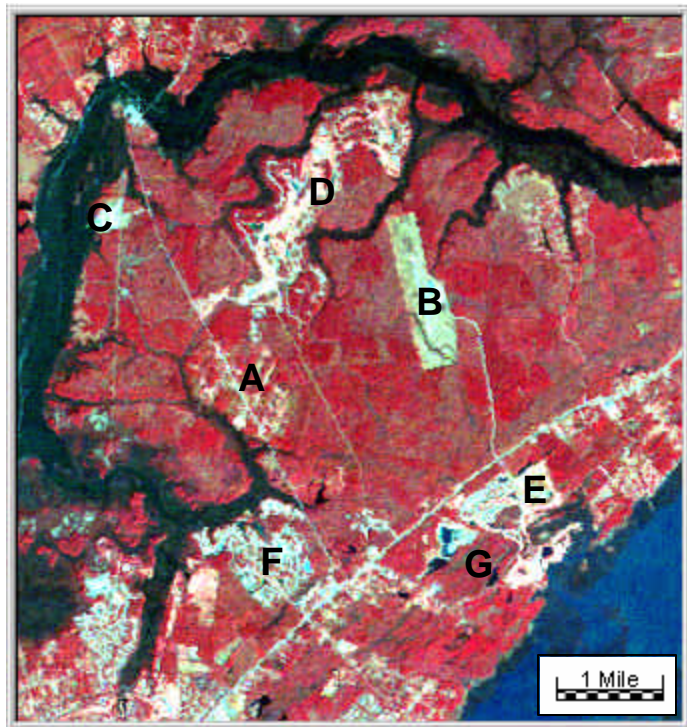


Trend Analysis - Suburban Development

Charleston, SC

- A Small community
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- D Residential golf course development

- E Residential golf course development
- F Residential development
- G Lake and campground

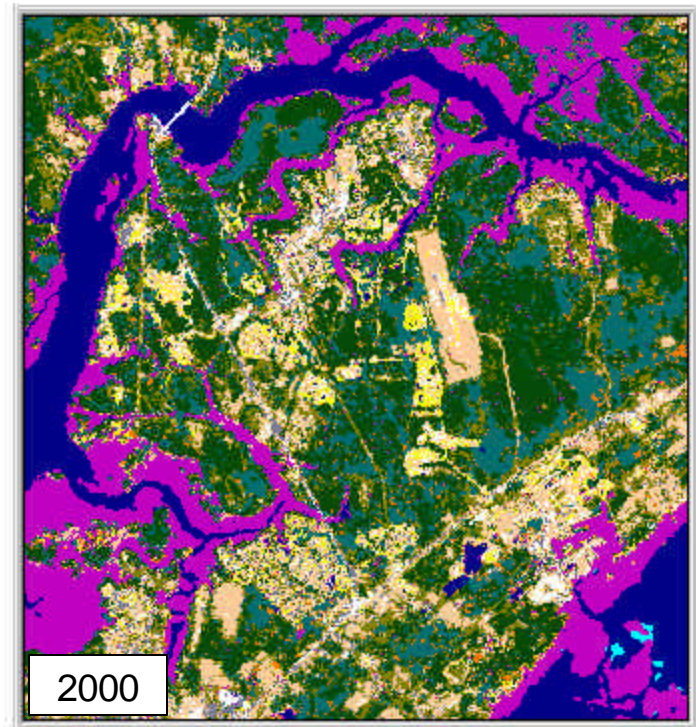
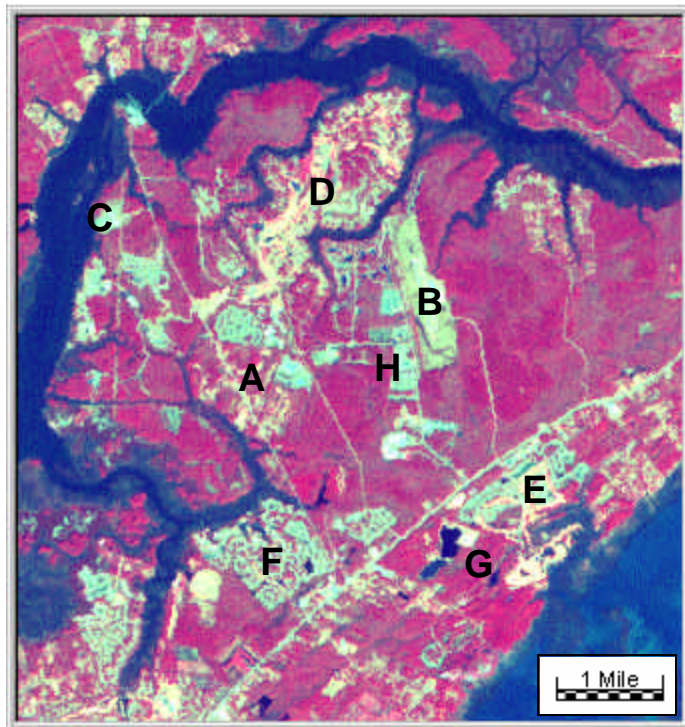


Trend Analysis - Suburban Development

Charleston, SC

- A Small community
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- D Residential golf course development

- E Residential golf course development
- F Residential development
- G Lake and campground
- H Land clearing for residential development



Data Uses

C-CAP

- Model input; decision support tools/systems
- Impervious surface estimates
- Regional planning and assessments
- Conservation site selection
- Habitat management
- Nonpoint source pollution assessment
- Habitat fragmentation analyses
- More ...



Regional Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing is About Trade-offs!

Appropriate Uses

- Large-scale/regional applications
 - Watershed
 - County
 - State
- Resource inventories
- Population growth trends
- Habitat fragmentation studies

Limitations

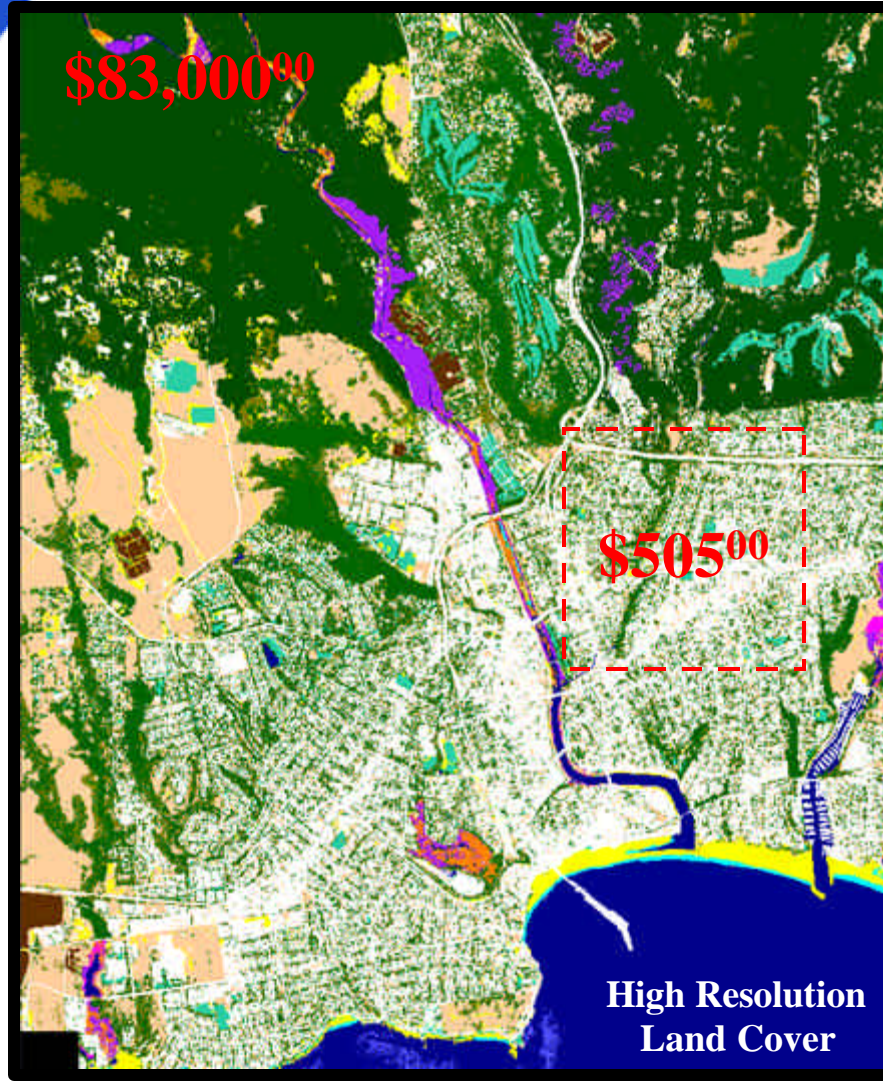
- Jurisdictional wetlands legislation
 - 1 acre minimum mapping unit may overlook small, isolated wetlands or changes to wetlands
- Dock siting
- Parcel mapping
- Permitting
- Small-scale studies

Site Specific Remote Sensing

High Resolution Land Cover

- Long-term vision ...
and
- Concerns for Landsat
- Increasing commercially available, high resolution imagery and supporting data
provide
- New opportunities to
 - Introduce new data streams
 - Introduce new approaches
 - Focus on coastal issues
- **Challenges**
 - Technology
 - Classification scheme
 - Geography
 - Funding

High vs. Moderate Resolution

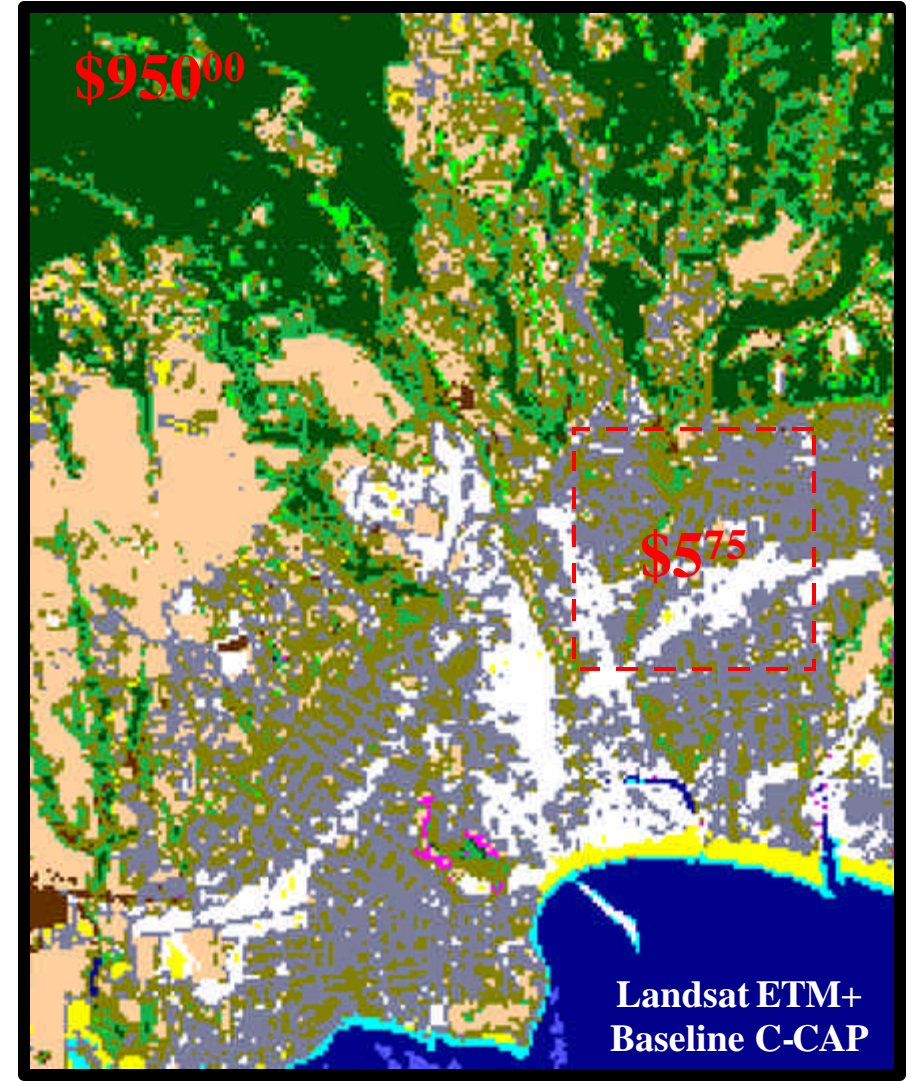


Scale 1:15,000

Study Area = 165 square miles

Impervious Surfaces
Unmanaged Grassland

Mixed Forest
Forested Wetland



Santa Cruz Prototype Project

Scrub/Shrub
Scrub/Shrub Wetland

Emergent Wetland
Bare Land

Decision-Support Tools

Decision Support Tools

Site Prioritization – Conservation

SC Marsh Islands Management

- Imagery from 1999 – identify bridges and marsh islands >1/8 acre
- Address development and preservation issues
- Flexible analysis to accommodate policy changes

ME Coastal Land Conservation

- Capacity-building within land trusts to create and implement local plans
- Provides lessons and strategies for other regions
- Multiple land trust partners

South Carolina Marsh Island Parameter Setup

Distance Units
☐ Metric (meters, etc.) ☒ English (feet, etc.)

Island Resource Sensitivity Questions

Islands' proximity to shellfish grounds: 2 miles

Islands' proximity to already protected lands: 2 miles

Islands of smallest acreage: 2 acres

Area of island interior left inside 100 ft and 35 ft buffers around island interior margins: 0.5 acres

Island Development Potential Questions

Islands size class:

1st Class = 2 acres

2nd Class = 10 acres

3rd Class = 20 acres

Islands' proximity to bridges: 2 miles

Islands' proximity to mainland:

1st Class = 100 feet

2nd Class = 1000 feet

Single Island Assessment Questions

Proximity to bridges: 2 miles

Proximity to other islands: 0.5 miles

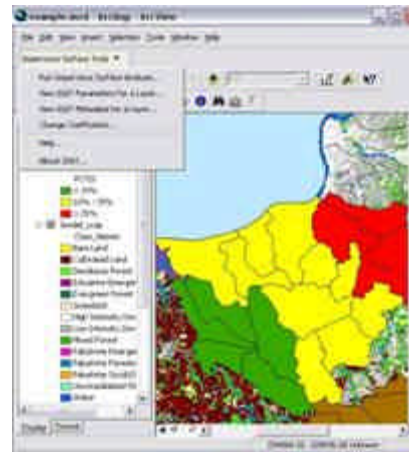
Proximity to waterways: 1000 feet

Restore Defaults OK Cancel

Decision Support Tools

Impervious Surface Analysis Tool (ISAT)

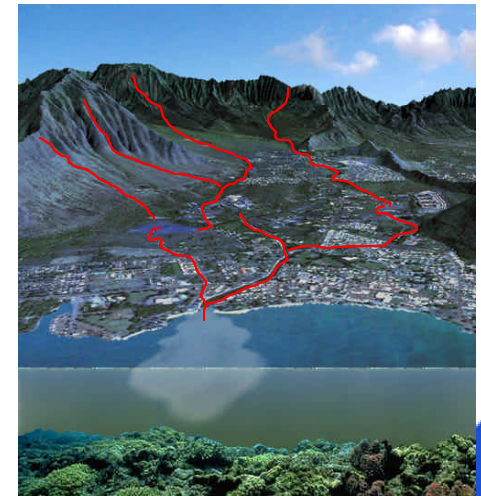
- Estimates impervious surface per analysis unit
- Data inputs
 - Uses land cover data
 - Impervious surface coefficients
- “What if?” scenarios
- Flexible user parameters
- Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO) partnership



NEMO water quality impacts classification:
Green: < 10 percent IS
Yellow: 10 to 25 percent IS
Red: > 25 percent IS

Nonpoint-Source Pollution and Erosion Comparison Tool (N-SPECT)

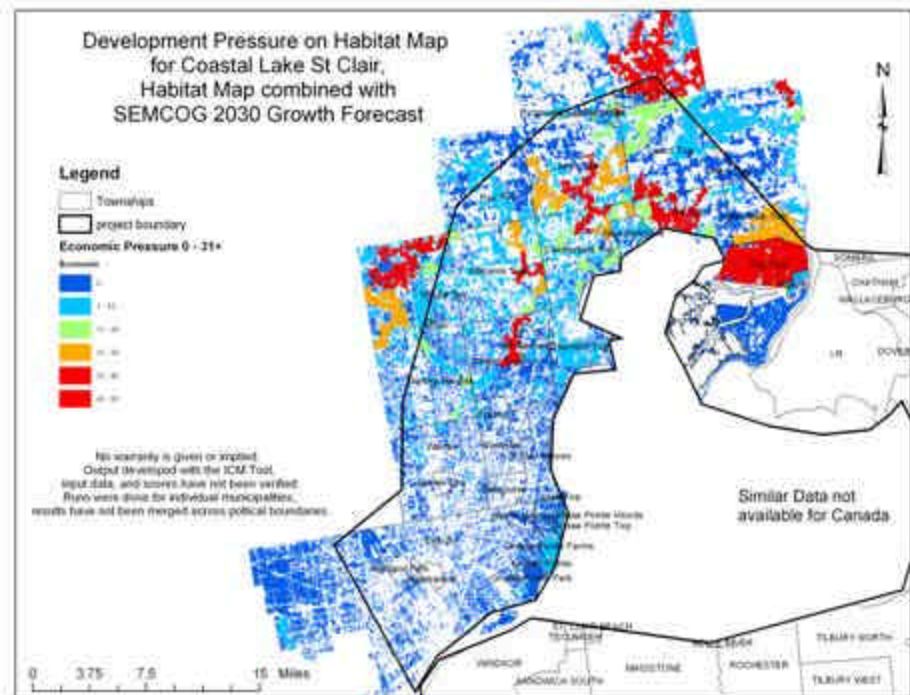
- Examines the relationship between land cover, nonpoint source pollution, erosion, and water quality
- ArcGIS extension
- Partner-identified needs including runoff, nonpoint pollution, and erosion/sediments



Decision Support Tools

Integrated Coastal Management Tool

- Evaluates habitat related decisions
- Assesses habitat quality, connectivity, economic pressures
- “What if?” scenarios
 - Conservation
 - Mitigation
 - Development
- Flexible user parameters
- Uses existing land cover data (C-CAP or other)
- Part of the Lake St. Clair ecological characterization



Decision Support Web Site

ALTERNATIVES FOR COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

Open Space

[In the Scenarios |](#)

[Why Protect and Preserve Open Space?](#)

[| What Can I Do? |](#)

[References and Resources](#)



Key Components:

- Maps of each scenario design
- Indicator comparisons across scenarios
- Three-dimensional views
- Project methodology
- Background information

www.csc.noaa.gov/alternatives

Additional Information

www.csc.noaa.gov/landcover

Susan Fox, C-CAP Outreach Coordinator

Susan.Fox@noaa.gov

843-740-1144

Nate Herold, C-CAP Project Lead

Nate.Herold@noaa.gov

843-740-1183

Steve Raber, CRS Program Manager

Steve.Raber@noaa.gov

843-740-1239